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SUPPLICATION.

Great power! whose hand the tempest stills
And calms the howling wind,
Whose midnight blast the tempest fills
The ever waking mind;
For they who bear the chilling blast
An humble suppliant see,
For they who brave the ocean's storm—
The seamen on the sea.

For they who, in the darkened hour,
Await, with anxious breath,
The fiat of thy might and power
E'en in the face of death,
Hear a devoted prayer for those
Who hope and trust in thee,
Oh! save the dauntless and the brave—
The seamen on the sea.

Again let mother fold her child
Through fierce tornado's strife;
Though shipwreck threaten stern and wild
The husband clasp his wife.
Protect the aged and the young,
Whose children lisp to thee:
In mercy heed the infant tongue
For all upon the sea.

Let woman's sighs for them be heard,
Nor vainly fall her tear,
And let affection's fondest word
Again delight their ear.
Oh! hush the hurricane to sleep,
Be mercy shone by thee
To all who tract the boundless deep—
The seamen on the sea.

THERE'S SOMETHING IN A KISS.

There's something in a kiss,
Though I cannot reveal it;
Which never comes amiss—
Not even when we steal it!

We cannot taste a kiss,
And sure we cannot view it,
But is there not a bliss
Communicated through it?

I'm well convinced there is
A certain something in it—
For though a simple kiss,
We wisely strive to win it.

Yet, there is something in a kiss;
If nothing else would prove it,
It might be prov'd alone by this—
All honest people love it?

Scenes on Board a Steamboat in the Sound.

BY JOSEPH R. CHANDLER.

The solitude of a crowd is that which is most oppressive. To be surrounded by hundreds of your kind, and to feel that there is no common bond of sympathy between yourself and any one of all around you, is to have a sense of loneliness that the desert could not afford. Man talks, alone—he moves as thought dictates, and his steps become a language; he is free, conscious that he is not observed; there is a liberty, a freedom in his movements, that gives a buoyancy to his spirits; from the silent objects around him, he fears no repulse, and he enters into mental converse with whatsoever strikes his eye. The associations from surrounding objects are cherished, and his mind is peopled with the recollected images of times past.—Home, with all its blandishments is recalled, and the lonely wanderer becomes the master spirit of a thousand ministering forms, conjured up at his own bidding, and waiting his pleasure to depart—it is his own world, peopled by his own powers.

Stepping on board the steam boat at Providence a few days since, on our way to Philadelphia, we were struck with the immense number who, like ourself, were journeying south. We looked around for some face that we should know, some hand that we could shake in cordial recognition; but of all the mighty congregation, scarcely less than three hundred, there was not one individual whom we could recognize—not one familiar face—none indeed that seemed to invite association. The bustle of securing *berths* accomplished, and the voyage fairly commenced, we turned from group to group to find something in the conversation which might possess an interest sufficient to extend beyond its own small circle, in vain; the old were talking *of* themselves, the young *to* themselves; in both instances, to listen was all that could be done, and that might be mistaken.

There was a pleasant standing place aft of the office in the rear of the wheel house—it was dry and warm, and thither some thirty or forty persons had repaired in small groups, to pass away the time. We saw a man about fifty-five yery of age, gazing at different persons in these several groups, and perusing their faces as if anxious to recal their features, or to understand their character. At length he elbowed his way into the midst of a group, but with so much ease and apparent freedom from mal-intenton, that nothing resulted from his avent but a cessation of the dialogue. The man thrust his hand into a capacious pocket, and drew thence a raizor strap.

"Would you like to buy a razor strap?" asked the intruder.

His audience gazed in astonishment.

"One of the nicest articles ever made."

Still there was no answer.

"I will sell it cheap, and it will sharpen a knife that is as dull as a saw."

"Will it sharpen mine?" said one of the company, drawing forth a jack-knife with a blade which looked as if it had been used by a mason in place of a trowel.

"Of course it will," said the man, and he drew the blade across the strap with a force that seemed likely to break one or other of the instruments. In a short time, the knife had acquired an edge, and the strap, it appeared to us had lost its virtue. "You will buy the strap?" said the man.

The price was paid, and the buyer seemed undetermined whether to throw his purchase overboard, or put it into his pocket. He wisely did the latter, and heartily joined the laugh which his friends got up against him.

Seeing that the strap man had disposed of his merchandise, another of the young men thought to extract some fun from him. "I should like one of those straps myself," said he; "I would give you sixpence more for it than you received for that."

"If you really want a strap," said the vender, "I am sorry I sold that one, for the gentleman did not seem to want it much."

"I really do want one," said the young man, with much affected gravity, "and would pay you for it."

"Then," said the dealer, "I guess I could find *one* more," and he thrust his hand into the lower depths of his coat pocket, and drew thence a single strap.

The banterer paid the price for his strap, and was subjected to a hearty laugh.

Business went on swimmingly. At 8 o'clock the strap man took us aside, having been assured before that we would not buy a strap, and asked our opinion of a hundred dollar note of the U. States Bank. "I am offered this," said he, "for the remainder."

The note was good, and the man, by perseverance, sold two hundred dollars worth of razor straps on board the steam boat that evening. The wholesale purchase was made by a very genteel looking young man, probably a western merchant. "I have a few more," said the dealer, "but I'll not say a word about them, but give you a chance of retailing yours."

The man stared.

"I would in a minute, if I was you."

The gentleman looked at his dress, put the key of his new purchase in his pocket, and walked away.

The razor strap man opened his pocket book, counted his money, and the next morning opened another trunk of razor straps, sold *that* remainder also, and then went on his way rejoicing.

Before day-light we were awakened, more perhaps by the peculiarity of the situation, than by the extraordinary noise. The heavy dash of the waves against the boat as she rushed onward, and the loud and incessant noise of the heavy machinery churning through the condensed steam, gave a sort of terror to the scene around us; for by the dying light of two or three lamps stationed along the cabin, the upturned faces of the hundred passengers, stretched out below us, wore a ghastly appearance.—There was no sound among them, and the waving light played over their faces as if they were chilled by death; we gazed down upon the unknown features with awe, and felt as if we were a tenant of an immense charnel house, and had been *quickened* before the sound of the dread trump, had reached the long closed ears of our entombed companions.

Account of the wild boy of Hansag Morass.—The Hansag morass is remarkable for being the spot where the wild boy was found; and as his story may not be generally known, I shall give it in the words of the protocol transmitted by the authorities of the district to the government which for accuracy may be depended upon.—On the 15th of March, 1749, two fishermen of Kapavar, named Franz Magy and Mischael Molnar, found in the Hansag morass a being whose appearance was that of a wild animal, but who bore an exact resemblance to the human form, except that his limbs were longer, the fingers and toes double the usual length, and his skin scaly and knotty, his head was perfectly round, eyes small and sunk, hooked nose and mouth immoderatly large. He was supposed to be about ten years of age, and when first taken it was impossible to induce him to eat any thing except grass, hay or straw, nor would he allow himself to be clothed, and if at any time he was able to elude the vigilance of his guards he invariably jumped into the moat surrounding the castle of Kapavar, in which he was kept, and dived and swam about in it as if it was his native element. After being confined for about a year he consented to wear clothes, and eat cooked victuals, in short he conformed in every respect to domestic habits, and was baptized, but it was found impossible to teach him to articulate a single syllable. In consequence of this apparent adoption of the manners of man, his guardians relaxed their vigilance, of which he took advantage, and disappeared. It is supposed that he jumped into the river Raab, a short distance from the castle, and swam to his old residence in the Hansag morass, for he was seen sometime afterwards by a party of fishermen among the reeds and rushes, on the shore of the Konigse, a small lake on the same morass, but, on perceiving them, he dived to the bottom and disappeared. After a lapse so several years, he was again seen by another party of men, and a second time disappeared.

THE WAY TO CURE A BAD HUSBAND.

One Farmer Potter, of the parish of Bow, in Devonshire, a man much inclined to sottishness having occasion to sell a yoke of oxen, drove them to Crediton fair, about six or seven miles distance—and meeting with a good fair, agreeable entertainment, and jovial companions, he was mightily in his element, and did not cry to go home, but tarried there some weeks, singing the songs of the drunkard, until at last he was disposed to set out for Bow, and taking his Landlord with him, they soon arrived at the farmer's house, where he expected to meet with a warm reception from his wife; but the good woman had formed a better resolution.—Upon the sight of his wife, who came to the door, he accosted her with "So, Grace, I am returned;" to which she answered, "I see you be, my dear; you are very welcome."—"But," said he, "I have brought another man with me." Quoth she, "He is welcome too for your sake." "But, my love," replied she, "you went to the fair for that purpose." "I've spent the money." "If you have," quoth she, "'twas no more than your own." "But farther than that," said he, "I have gone a score to the amount of forty shillings, and here is my landlord come for it." "If so," said she, "I'll go up stairs and fetch it for him," which she immediately did; and afterwards treating the landlord with a pitcher of cider and a pipe of tobacco, in an amicable manner, he took his leave. The farmer being so charmed with the good economy of his wife Grace took her, with tears in his eyes, he would do so no more; and declared her his darling, and the best of women; and from thence lived temperate and happy with Dame Grace to the day of his death. But had she stormed him in the manner too many women are wont to do on such occasions there is the greatest probability in the world, he would have pursured his vicious course of life, and brought down poor Dame Grace's gray hairs with sorrow to the grave.

REASON—The proud prerogative which confers on man the exclusive privilege of acting and conversing irrationally. No man is opposed to reason, unless reason is opposed to him; to protest against it, is to confess that you fear it, and they who interdict its use, on account of the danger of its abuse, may as well build a house without windows, for fear the lightning should enter it, or put out their eyes, lest they should go astray. To give reasons against the employment of reason, is to refute yourself, and to close up your mind till it resembles the bower described by Shakespeare,—

"Where honeysuckles, ripened by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter."

And yet we have theologians, who, proscribing the exercise of man's distinguishing and most noble attribute, in the most exalted object to which it can be directed—the contemplation of the Deity, and the study of his revealed will,—would confine human nature, in its highest aspirations, to mere animal instincts. Surely this is a triple treason; first, against the majesty of God; secondly, against the dignity of his human image; thirdly, against the writings he inspired. In various places do the Scriptures themselves repudiate this degrading doctrine. St. Paul desires us to "prove all things;" and St. Peter, in his first epistle, expressly says,—"Be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you *a reason* of the hope that is in you." iii. 15. And as we are elsewhere told that the letter killeth, how are we to discover the saving spirit, except by the exercise of our intellectual faculties? To imagine that the Bible is opposed to reason, is to impugn its veracity. Mark the opinion of the pious Locke upon the subject: "No mission can be looked on to be divine, that delivers anything derogating from the honour of the one, only, true, invisible God; or inconsistent with natural religion, and the rules of morality; because God, having discovered to men the unity and Majesty of his eternal Godhead, and the truths of natural religion and morality by the light of reason, he cannot be supposed to back the contrary by revelation; for that would be to destroy the evidence and use of reason, without which, men cannot be able to distinguish divine revelation from diabolical imposture."

Tin Trumpet.

TRIALS.—Moral ballast, that often prevents our capsizing. Where we have much to carry, God rarely fails to fit the back to the burthen; where we have nothing to bear, we can seldom bear ourselves. The burthened vessel may be slow in reaching the destined port; but the vessel without ballast, becomes so completely the sport of the winds and waves, that there is danger of her not reaching it at all.—Ib.

From the Unitarian Monitor.

THE CATHOLICS.

Religious prejudice, when actively exerted in behalf of a party, is, of all other kinds, the most powerful in influencing human feelings.—Bigots of every species, religious, political, and national, are in most cases alike, though that slighter shade of party attachment which sways the opinions of moderate men is in no case so all pervading and exclusive in its action as when religious dogmas are in question. The man of moderate views, and, as he thinks, liberal principles, in politics, is ready in most cases to admit, in the case of his opponents, that though they may be mislead and grossly in error, in most things connected with the administration of political affairs, they are after all estimable men, whose intentions are benevolent, and whose motives flow from the purest patriotism. No stiff and perverse strickler for pure nationality through evil and good report, like the talented but Vandal-like editor of Blackwood's Magazine and that puerile genius, John Taylor Coleridge, but thinks, after all, in his heart that there are some things in the character of even a foreign people which are praiseworthy and even deserving of imitation. But not so the religious bigot. He sees no purity, or virtue, or holiness but in those who compose his own clique, and accompany him to the services of his own chosen church. He regards all others as outcasts from saintship; and so far from his joining in the worship and praises offered to the same God he himself honors, he deems himself contaminated by entering even the threshhold of one of their temples, or enduring an exhortation to virtue and goodness from one of their own clergymen. With unaccountable complacency he rejoices that he holds no single theological doctrine in common with them. The very priest of their alters he regards as a species of demon—a copartner with the malignant spirit of the universe in his destructive agency of turning men to perdition.

These remarks are drawn forth by contemplating the spirit of intolerance which seems to actuate several denominations in our land in their fierce hostility with the Catholics. I am not a Catholic, and must confess that there is little danger of my ever becoming one. But though I take to myself no personal interest in the prosperity of the Holy See, I am yet constrained to ask in what has the sect of American Catholics offended? Do they worship a different God—draw their faith from another Bible—preach licentiousness instead of moral duty—or refuse to conduct themselves peaceably in accordance with the laws of the land?—As far as I am informed, no charges of this heinous kind have as yet been brought against them. Their most virulent opponents dare not go so far as to deny that the Catholic priesthood conduct themselves as orderly and that their congregation are as outwardly decorous as most Protestant congregations of the same grade of intellectual advancement. If this is the case and as it is admitted on all sides that the Romanist priesthood are as a body unsurpassed in learning; and barring some little too much propagandist zeal for mere religious ceremonial,—that they are actively as others devoted to the moral interests of those placed under their charge, I see no possible reason why a ferocious crusade should be preached against them as a sect dangerous to religious liberty in our country—whom to crush would be the highest patriotism—and whom to execrate and denounce—I speak it with reverence—would be a service the most acceptable to God.

As a friend to religious liberty I rejoice that this unchristian warfare is far—very far from attaining its unholy purposes. As far as I am informed, the cause of Catholicism has never flourished more in our country, or spread with greater rapidity among our population than since certain religious agitators of the orthodox and Reformed Dutch churches began in the true spirit of the age of Philip!! to proclaim their intolerant zeal towards the Catholics of America. The result has been what might have been predicted from the very constitution of the American character. The diatribes of Drs. Beecher and Brownlee and above all the burning of the Convent of nuns on Mount Benedict, together with the awful but suspicious disclosures that followed that event, have made more Catholics in the United States than all the preaching of all the Romanist clergy in the land would be able to make within twice the term of years which have elapsed since those events. I say that I rejoice at these things, but it is not because I am a Catholic—or feel any deep interest in the prosperity of the cause of the Holy See—but because I regard with deep and heart-felt abhorrence the least approach to intolerance in this land of religious freedom.—In this land I hope never to witness any warfare, either by physical force or written denunciation against any sect or denomination of professed christians who believe in the same God, the same Bible—and the same future retribution with us of the Protestant church—and I trust from my knowledge of the American character that such an event can never happen. Indeed were I Pope Gregory XVI, as I cherished the influence of my religious faith as my hope in this world and the next,—I would strive by all fair means to keep alive the existing controversy until its festering bitterness should rankle in every bosom throughout America and the fury of moral persecution add daily to the ranks of those declaring their adherence to the church of Rome.

It is strange how little men learn by experience. The tables are now indeed turned upon the Catholics,—but shall they suffer for the misdeeds of those who professed and abused their faith a thousand years ago? Because a weak and priest-ridden king of France, seconded and advised by a nobler-noble, the infamous Simon de Montfort plundered and murdered the pious Albigenses—shall we go as far as the spirit of our age allows in doing the same to our Catholic fellow citizens? But did the ferocity exercised upon these conscientious christians, accomplish the utter extermination of those of their faith? Oh no—the sword and the torch assisted as they were by bulls of excommunication and exclusion from Heaven from the Vatican, diminished indeed the numbers of the Albigenses but failed entirely to exterminate that hated faith, for it has ever continued and still exists in that province of France. Did the Dragonades of Louis XIV, extinguish French Protestanism? So far from it that in the very next age, a protestant minister was called to the Cabinet of the Sovereign and the Gallician church has ever since been composed, in a manner, of Catholics and Protestants.

These things should be as St. Paul says, for our examples. The Catholics in that age and country composed the majority, and with unchristian spirit they employed the power which their numbers, and the favor of their sovereign conferred, the exercise oppression and cruelty towards their Protestant countrymen. The result was natural. The oppressed increased in numbers and zeal, while their proud oppressors lost ground from age to age until at last they were deprived of the power to oppress. This will be the result at the present day, and let the bigoted religionists of our land take heed and beware. Their denunciations and unprovoked attacks will not—cannot extinguish Catholicism in America, and they may by their gratuitous bigotry and moral persecution of their brethren, provoke the judgments of heaven upon themselves. Their very intermedling may be the means of their being thrust themselves from the places they now occupy to make room for the very sect that their persecution has helped to raise upon their own ruin. They may find when too late that it is best to follow the precept of our Savior, even for worldly considerations alone,—namely, that we should do to others as we would that others should do to us.

J. B.

THE MAIDEN'S LEAP.—A daughter of the first Earl of Gowrie was courted by a young gentleman, much her inferior in rank and fortune. Her family, though they gave no encouragement to the match, permitted him to visit them at their castle of Ruthven, in chamber assigned him was in a tower. near another tower, in which the young lady slept. On one of his visits, the young lady, before the doors were shut, got into her lover's apartment; but some one of the family having discovered it, told her mother, who, cutting off, as she thought all possibility of retreat, hastened to surprise them; the young lady, however, hearing the well known steps of her mother hobbling up stairs, ran to the leads, and took a desperate leap of nine feet four inches over a chasm of sixty feet from the ground, alighted on the battlements of the other tower, whence descending into her own chamber, she crept into bed.—Her mother having in vain sought her in her lover's chamber, came into her room, where finding her seemingly asleep, she apologised for her unjust suspicion. The young lady eloped the following night, and was married. The chasm between the towers is still shown under the appellation of the Maiden's leap.

PURITANISM—The innocence of the vicious—external sanctimony, assumed as a cover for internal laxity. Whenever we smell musk or other pungent perfumes, we may fairly suspect that the wearer must have some strong effluvium to conquer; and where we observe a Pharisaical display of prudery and piety, we shall seldom err in pronouncing that it is the disguise of some wolf in sheep's clothing. A nice man, according to wit, is a man of nasty ideas; and a pretender to superior purity will often be found much dirtier than his neighbors. Some of these Pharisees will occasionally betray themselves by over-acting their part. "I never saw such an indelicate gentleman as that at the opposite house!" exclaimed a young female saint, "he must have seen that I did not choose to pull down the blind, and yet he has been watching me the whole time I have been changing my dress." Two damsels, of the same puritanical stamp, encountering Dr. Johnson, shortly after the publication of his Dictionary, complimented him on his having omitted all the gross and objectionable words. "What, my dears!" said the doctor, "have you been looking out for them already?"

Tin Trumpet.

Whiskers.—"I cannot imagine," said Alderman H———, "why my whiskers should turn gray, so much sooner than the hair of my head." "Because you have worked so much more with your jaws than your brains," observed a wag.

Tin Trumpet.

Served by a bounteous Heaven | the ashes for snuff. Hea[illegible]

ALBANY, August 8, 1836.

To the Hon. SHERROD WILLIAMS,
Representative in Congress
from the State of Kentucky:

SIR: I embrace the earliest convenient moment, after the adjournment of Congress, to give you "my opinions and views" on the various subjects to which my attention was called by your letter of the 7th of April last.

The first of these subjects relates to the propriety of a law for the distribution of the surplus revenue of the United States among the States, according to their federal population, for internal improvements, education, and such other objects as the legislatures of the States may see fit to apply the same.

In my opinion, Congress does not possess the power, under the constitution, to raise money for distribution among the States; and if a distinction can be maintained between raising money for such purpose, and the distribution of an unexpected surplus, (of which I am not satisfied,) I thing it ought not to be attempted without a previous amendment of the constitution, defining the authority and regulating its exercise. Apprehending danger to the Union from the course of federal legislation upon the subject of internal improvements, and fearing that it could not otherwise be arrested, I was inclined, at the commencement of President Jackson's administration, to favor the idea of a distribution anually among the States, of the surplus revenue, and an amendment of the constitution conferring on Congress authority to make it. President Jackson, entertaining similar apprehensions, submitted suggestions to this effect to the consideration of Congress. They met with approbation in some quarters, but were denounced in others, with extraordinary severity, as encouraging a policy particularly unjust and ruinous to a part of the Union, and subversive of the principles upon which it was founded. Time and circumstances have worked changes of opinion on the subject, from which my own mind has not been exempted. The intelligence and patriotism of the people proved adequate to the desired reform, in the legislation of Congress upon the subjet of internal improvements, without resorting to the proposed distribution; and the experience of the last session has fully satisfied me of the impropriety of any such measure. "The support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration of our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies;" and "the preservation of the General Government, in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad," were described by Mr. Jefferson as among the essential principles of our Government, which ought always to shape its administration. The experience of more than thirty years has attested the wisdom and justice of these sentiments—and it behooves those who are entrusted with the management of public affairs, to beware how they disregard the admonition. They who can yet allow themselves to hope that these great principles can be maintained under the operation of any of the proposed system of distribution, have looked upon the signs of the times in a different light from myself. It is my firm conviction, that any system by which a distribution is made among the States, of moneys collected by the Federal Government, would introduce vices into the legislation of both governments, productive of the most injurious effects, as well upon the best interests of the country, as upon the perpetuity of our political institutions. I sincerely hope, therefore, that the good sense and patriotism of the American people will prevent the adoption of any such plan. The deposite bill (recently passed) will remove any pretence of a speedy necessity for such a step, and give time to provide against the recurrence of a revenue. It would, indeed, be a great misfortune, if that law were regarded by the country as pledging the future course of its legislation to the policy to which you refer. The circumstances under it was passed, were of an extraordinary character and cannot well again occur. To give a legislative organization to the fiscal agency for the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, which had been established through the Treasury Department by Executive authority, as a substitute for that of the Bank of the United States, was an object of the very highest importance. It was the successful winding up of one of the most arduous conflicts between the well understood will of the people on the one side, and the moneyed power of the nation acting in concert with a formidable portion of its political power on the other, that has ever taken place, certainly that has ever resulted in the triumph of the popular will in any country. To accomplish this by the assent of all parties, to make all responsible for the future working of the system, by consulting liberally their opinions and wishes in its formation, and to put an end to those fierce and incessant assults upon the management of the fiscal affairs of the Government, by means of which every interest was disturbed, was a result which could not be too ardently desired. The President had for several sessions called the attention of Congress to this subject without effect; and the opposition party in Congress by availing itself of partial diversities of opinion among the friends of the administration, acquired the power to prescribe conditions to its final settlement. That to which their demands were ultimately reduced, was a distribution of the deposites of a portion of the public moneys among the States. After ineffectual efforts in both Houses, on the part of the great mass of the supporters of the bill which provided for the regulation of the deposite banks from the sections which made a different disposition of the surplus revenue, the friends of the administration, differing among themselves n regard to details and construction, but with the same general object in view, yielded their support, by large majorities, to the bill, in the modified form in which it came from the House of Representatives. The amendment of the House, although it did not strip the bill of all its dangerous tendecies, made an essential change in its character in respect to the question of constitutionality. In its previous from, it took the the money by appropation out of the Treasury and thereby necessarily raised the question whether the use which proposed to be made of it, was amongst the "expenditures" authorized by the federal constitution. By the Treasury, but the State treasuries, like the State banks, are, to a limited extent, made places of deposite; of the constitutional power to do which, with the consent of the states, there can be no question. The President, assuming, as he was bound by a proper respect for the institutions of the country to do, that good faith would be kept in the dealings which it authorized between the Federal and state Governments, gave his assent to the measure. I would have given to the bill a similar direction, if it had become my duty to decide on the question of its passage or rejection. It now remains for public opinion to the eficacy of which we al have so much reason to look with confidence and hope, to determine the character of the ultimate results to be expected from it. That the subject is of the first importance, all must admit and I participate fully in the apprehensions so extensively entertained and so freely expressed as to its effects. But I do not despair. Often as we have seen our political horizon overcast with portentous clouds, and the safe conduct of public affairs beset by combinations which, to all appearance could not be overcome, we have never yet seen the time when those doubts and difficulties were not finally and satisfactorily cleared away by the operation of this powerful corrector. Such I doubt not, will be the result now; and such in the nature of things must it always be, as long as the people are uncorrupted and our institutions free. Prejudice, passion and selfishness, may rule the hour, and give the direction to public questions, when the controlling power rests in a single head, or in a few individuals whose position exempts them from the injurious effects of official errors;—but this can seldom happen, when that power exists only, as is the case with us, in the great body of well informed and virtuous communities, who are to bear the consequences, whether for good or for evil, of public measures. It is now for the majority of the people to decide whether the measure referred to shall only be tolerated as a temporary expedient, forced upon the country by a conjunction of extraordinary circumstances;—and rendered less objectionable in consequence of its effect in removing beyond the reach of party contention and factious misrepresentations disturbing questions in relation to the public moneys, at a moment when the public mind is, from other causes, peculiarly liable to be unduly influenced by sinister and unfounded imputations; or, whether the distribution of the public *deposites* shall be the parent and forerunner of future distributions of the public revenue.—That the decision of this interesting question will be honestly made, we all know, and I do not doubt that that it will also be wisely made. I hope, and believe, that the public voice will demand, that this species of legislation shall terminate with the emergency that produced it—that early and efficient steps will be taken to prevent the recurrence of a state of things calculated to furnish an excuse for any measure of distribution, by the adoption of the only natural safe, and just remedy for an excess of revenue, a reduction of the taxes, effectual in its results, equitable in its details, and wisely adapted to the circumstances of the country—that we shall be content to continue the action of our complicated but admirable system of government, State and federal, in the course that has conducted our country to its present palmy state of prosperity and renown—and shall eschew in future those schemes of improvement in their administration, with which the country is from time to time inundated, the results of which to say the best of them, are extremely hazardous, and which too often have quite as much in view the individual advantage of the projector as the good of the nation.

The next subject embraced in your inquiries is the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands amongst the States according to the federal population of each, for similar purpose.

My views in regard to several public questions, amongst them the proper distribution of the public lands, were asked by a portion of the citizens of my own State shortly after my nomination for the Presidency. They were given August, 1835, and upon the latter subject expressed in the following words: "In respect to the public lands, I need only observe, that I regard the public domain as a trust fund belonging to all the States, to be disposed of for their common benefit. Ample authority is for that purpose conferred upon Congress by an express provision of the constitution. In making such disposition, that body should in my opinion act upon the principle, that the people of the United States have a greater interest in an early settlement and substantial improvement of the public lands, than in the amount of revenue which may be derived from them. To accomplish this object, the accumulation of large tracts in few hands should be discountenanced, and liberal facilities afforded to the acquisition of small portions by such of our citizens, wherever residing, as are in good faith desirous of possessing them as homes for themselves and families. The particular measures by which these results are to be secured, is matter of detail to be settled by Congress, in the exercise of a sound discretion, aided by the lights of exprience, and having reference to the general interests of the country. The disposition of the public lands proposed by the bill to which President Jackson refused his assert, was, in my opinion, highly objectionable. I therefore approved of its rejection by him at the time, and all my subsequent reflection has confirmed me in that opinion." I have watched the discussion which this subject has since undergone, with all the attention which its importance demands and with an earnest desire to arrive at conclusions in regard to it which shall best answer the requirements of justice, and promote the interests of all the States, but have seen no cause to doubt the correctness of these views. I am of opinion that the avails of the public lands will be more equitably and faithfully applied "to the common benefit of the United States," by their continued application to the general wants of the Treasury, than by any other mode that has yet been suggested; and that such an appropriation is in every respect preferrable to the distribution thereof among the States, in the manner your question proposes. Entertaining these views, I cannot give you encouragement that I will, in the event of my election to the Presidency, favor that policy.

You next ask me whether I will approve bills making appropriations to improve navigable rivers above ports of entry.

I am not aware that there is any question in reference to the subject of internal improvements by the Federal Government, upon which my opinions have not been fully expressed in a letter written by me in October, 1835, when a candidate for the Vice Presidency, to the Shocco Springs committee of North Carolina, and in a letter from the Attorney General of the United States to Mr. Garland of Mechlenburgh, in 1825, in which he was authorized to speak my sentiments in the matter. These documents have been frequently and extensively published. Upon referring to them, you will find that from the first action of President Jackson upon this particular portion of his official duties, which happened while I was member of his cabinet, until the time when those letters were written, there has been co-operation in action and a general correspondence in opinion between him and myself upon the whole subject. In the views expressed by him upon the particular question to which your inquiry extends, in his anual message to Congress in December, 1834 I fully concur. They were as follows.

"There is another class of appropriations for what may be called, without impropriety, internal improvements, which have always been regarded as standing upon different grounds from those to which I have referred. I allude to such as have for their object the improvement of our harbors, and the removal of partial and temporary obstructions in our navigable rivers, for the facility and security of our foreign commerce. The grounds upon which I distinguished appropriations of this character from others have already been stated to Congress. I will only now add that at the first session of Congress under the new constitution, it was provided by law, that all expenses which should accrue from and after the 15th day of August, 1789, in the necessary support and maintenance and repairs, of all light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, erected, place or sunk before the pasage of the act, within any bay, inlet, harbor port of the United States, for rendering the navigation thereof easy and safe, should be defrayed out of the Treasury of the United States; and further, that it should be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide by contracts; with the approbation of the President, for rebuilding when necessary, and keeping in good repair, the light-houge, beacons, buoys, and public piers in the several States, and for furnishing them with supplies. Appropriations for similar objects have been continued from that time to the present without interruption or dispute. As a natural consequence of the increase and extension of our foreign commerce, ports of entry and delivery have been multiplied and established, not only upon our seaboard, but in the interior of the country, upon our lakes and navigable rivers. The convenience and safety of this commerce have led to the gradual extension of these expenditures; to the erection of light-houses, the placing, planting, and sinking of buoys, beacons, and piers, and to the removal of partial and temporary obstructions in our navigable rivers and in the harbors upon our great lakes, as well as on the seaboard. Although I have expressed to Congress my apprehension that these expenditures have sometimes been extravagant and disproportionate to the advantages to be derived from them, I have not felt it to be my duty to refuse my assent to bills containing them, and have contented myself to follow in this respect in the footsteps of all my predecessors.—Sensible, however, from experience and observation, of the great abuses to which the unrestricted exercise of this authority by Congress was exposed, I have prescribed a limitation for the government of my own conduct, by which expenditures of this character are confined to places below the ports of entry or delivery established by law. I am very sensible that this restriction is not as satisfactory as could be desired, and that much embarrassment may be caused to the Executive Department in its execution, by appropriations for remote, and not well understood objects. But as neither my own reflections, nor the lights which I may properly derive from other sources, have supplied me with a better, I shall continue to apply my best exertions to a faithful application of the rule upon which it is founded. I sincerely regret that I could not give my assent to the bill entitled "An act to improve the navigation of the Wabash river;" but I could not have done so without receding from the ground which I have, upon the fullest consideration, taken upon this subject, and of which Congress has been heretofore apprized, and without throwing the subject again open to the abuses which no good citizen, entertaining my opinions, could desire."

President Jackson has no where given us his views as to the particular provisions of the Federal Constitution, by which he conceives expenditures of this character to be authorized. Upon referring to the early proceedings of the Government, we find that General Hamilton, while Secretary of the Treasury, contended that they were warranted by the authority given to Congress to regulate commerce. Mr. Jefferson, on the other hand, while he deprecated their liability to extravagance and abuse, assumed that they could be justified under the power to maintain a navy. President Jackson has left the question of constitutionality in the state in which it was left by his predecessors. But having had actual proof of the tendency of these appropriations to the abuses which Mr. Jefferson apprehended, he has endeavored to apply to the subject a practical remedy. With this view, he refused his assent to all appropriations above ports of entry or delivery—not that he held the mere fact of the establishment of such ports by Congress decisive of the question of constitutionality, but because the constitution, under the general discretion it confers in regard to the approval or disapproval of bills, gives him the right to do so, without reference to the constitutional question, and because he thought its exercise would be highly conductive to the public good. No one, I believe, contends that the President ought, so far as it depends upon him, to have arrested all appropriations of this character, nor could it with any show of propriety be insisted that he should have given his consent to the extension of them to objects of a character altogether different from those which have been promoted by grants from the Federal Treasury since the commencement of the Federal Government. The rule he adopted for the regulation of his conduct in the matter, is free from objection, is not contended. I am, however, satisfied that it has been productive of much good, and will, until a more satisfactory one is suggested, give it my support.

You next ask whether I will sign and approve (if it becomes necessary to secure and save from depreciation, the revenue and finances of the nation, and to afford a sound and uniform currency to the people of the United States) a bill (with proper modifications and restrictions) chartering a Bank of the United States.

In the published letter of Mr. Butler to Mr. Garland, which has already been referred to, he thus states my opinions upon the subject of the Bank:

"Mr. Van Buren's opinions in regard to the Bank of the United States, were expressed in the Senate of the United States in 1828; repeated in his letter to the Shocco-Springs committee, whilst a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and have been so freely uttered by him, that there cannot, I think, be occasion to say much upon that subject. But to close the door to cavil, I state, 1st. That he holds that Congress does not possess the power to establish a national bank in any of the states of the Union, nor to establish in such states, the branch of any bank located in the District of Columbia; and 2d. That he is, therefore, decidedly opposed to the establishment of a national bank in any of the States; and is also opposed to the establishment of any such Bank in the District of Columbia, as unnecessary and inexpedient, and as liable to a great proportion of the abuses which have, in his opinion, been practised by the existing bank."

This declaration, with other uniform, repeated and published avowals of my sentiments, in regard to a United States Bank, would, I had supposed, be sufficient to save me from further interrogation on that subject; but as you have thought proper to push the inquiry further, and to that end, to place the matter before me in a form studiously adapted to present the question in its most favorable contingent aspect, you will I am sure be neither surprised nor dissatisfied if I deem it due to myself as well as to the subject, to give it more particular and enlarged consideration than I have heretofore felt it necessary or proper to do.

I am induced to embrace for this purpose the opportunity you have presented to me the more readily, from a deep conviction of the incalculable importance to the people of the United States, that this long agitated and distracting subject should be finally settled, and from a hope that what I have to say upon it may, from the situation in which the partiality of my fellow citizens has placed me, contribute in some degree to so desirable a result.

I greatly fear, that whilst there is in any quarter reason to hope that a charter for a new bank can in any condition of the country be obtained from the federal government, there will be neither order nor stability in the pecuniary opperations of the country. If it can be ascertained that a discredited currency and pecuniary embarrassments, will bring a charter, what security have we that such a state of things will not be produced? It is doing violence to truth and justice, to attribute to expectations of this character, the crusade which we have witnessed for the last two years against the efforts of the administration to restore a specie currency, and against all the fiscal arrangements of the Treasury? Will any candid and well informed man pretend that such things would have been, if it had been considered as settled that the Bank of the United States is not to be revived? I think not. The settlement of the deposite question, by the bill of the last session, will, doubtless, cause a suspension of this destructive career—but is there not reason to apprehend that it will re-commence with the first appearance of any thing like a reasonable chance for the re-establishment of a National Bank? Every thing therefore, which may serve to arrest or prevent the agitation of this subject, if only for a season, is of great value. In the published opinions to which I have already referred, my opposition, to the establishment of a United States Bank, in any of the States, is placed on the want of constitutional power in Congress to establish one. Those who concur in denying this power, nevertheless differ among themselves in regard to the particular views by which their respective opinions are sustained. Some admit that Congress has a right to create such an institution, whenever its establishment becomes necessary to the collection, disbursement and preservation of the revenue; but insist that no such necessity existed when the charter of the old Bank expired, or has arisen since. With this class, the considerations to which you allude would be essential, and might have a controlling effect—for such persons make the power to establish a Bank dependent upon them.—My objection, on the contrary, is *that the constitution does not give Congress the powrr to erect corporations within the states.* This was the main point of Mr. Jefferson's celebrated opinion against the establishment of the first National Bank; It is an objection which nothing short of an amendment of the constitution can remove. We know it to be an historical fact, that the convention refused to confer that power on Congress, and I am opposed to its assumption by it upon any pretence whatever. If its possession shall at any time become necessary, the only just way to obtain it is to ask it at the hands of the people, in the form prescribed by the constitution. Holding this opinion, and sworn to support that instrument as it is, I could not find in the circumstances to which you refer, either warrant or excuse for the exercise of the authority in question, and I am not only willing but desirous that the people of the United States should be fully informed of the precise ground I occupy upon this subject. I desire more especially that they should know it now, when an opportunity, the best our form of government affords, will soon be presented, to express their opinion of its propriety. If they are in favor of a National Bank, as a permanent branch of our institutions, or if they desire a chief magistrate who will consider it his duty to watch the course of events, and give or withhold his assent to such an institution according to the degree of necessity for it that may in his opinion arise from the considerations to which your questions refers, they will see that my co-operation in the promotion of either of these views cannot be expected. If, on the other hand, with this seasonable, explicit, and published avowal before them, a majority of the people of the United States shall nevertheless bestow upon me their suffrages for the office of President, scepticism itself must cease to doubt, and admit their will to be, that there shall not be any Bank of the United States, until the people, in the exercise of their sovereign authority, see fit to give to Congress the right to establish one.

It is because I cannot doubt that the expression of the popular will, made under such circumstances, must have a tendency to arrest further agitation of this disturbing subject, for four years at least, and most probably, from the great moral influence which the often expressed opinion of the majority of the people in a republican government is entitled to, for a much longer period, that I am thus full and explicit upon the point to which you have called my attention. However much we may differ upon the abstract question involved in this controversy, no reflecting man can doubt the healthful and invigorating effects which any thing that looks like a settlement of this question must have upon all the business, as well as political relations of the country. The public mind has been long and painfully agitated by it, and needs repose. The fruits of this agitation have been bitter and abundant. Men of business require to be put in a situation that they may adapt their affairs to a state of things which promises permanency.—That character is alone necessary to give success to the present system. No rational plan for the regulation of the fiscal affairs of the country, can fail to succeed, if the mass of our industrious and enterprizing population, are only desirous for its success. Once satisfy them that things are in this respect to remain stable, and it is not in the nature of things possible that they can refuse their aid and support to that which concerns them so nearly, and upon which their prosperity, private as well as public, is so essentially dependent. If our correspondence shall have the effect to contribute in any degree to bring about a state of things in which we all have so deep an interest, and which should be desired by all, I will rejoice that it has taken place.

But whilst I so confidently entertain and so readily promulgate these sentiments in regard to the want of power to establish in any of the States a National Bank, I am at the same time equally desirous that it should be fully understood that I am decidedly opposed to the creation of any such institution in the District of Columbia. I do not believe that any National Bank, there or elsewhere, is necessary to secure either of the advantages to which your question has reference. The principal grounds relied upon by the advocates for a Bank, to establish its utility and necessity, as I understand them, are,

1st. That such an institution is necessary for the transmission and safe keeping of the public moneys:

2d. To secure a safe, cheap and convenient system of domestic exchange; and

3d. To make and preserve a sound currency.

The limits of this letter will not admit of a full discussion of these points, but I cannot refrain from referring to a few of the facts which belong to them. I say facts, for after the many

speculations and anticipations in regard to the currency, the public revenue and the public prosperity, with which the country has been surfeited for the last two years, to which thousands have trusted and by which thousands have been deceived, I may say, I think, without offence, that it would be the surest, because the only safe course, to regulate our opinions in future, somewhat more than heretofore, by ascertained facts. How, then, do the facts stand upon the first point, viz. the necessity of the Bank as a place of safe keeping for the public moneys, and as an agent for their transmission, to answer the wants of the government?

The official reports of the Secretary of the Treasury show first, that the average amount of money annually transferred by the Bank of the United States, from 1820 to 1823, was from ten to fifteen millions of dollars; and the amount transferred by the Deposite Bank, from June 1835, to April 1836, or about ten months, over seventeen millions of dollars. In both cases, the operation has been without loss, failure or expense. And it farther appears, from the same source, that at no previous period has the safety of the public moneyes been more carefully or securely provided for. An examination of the official documents will, I am well satisfied, fully sustain these positions. What foundation then was there for the assumptions, upon this part of the subject, which were put forth with so much solemnity, and insisted upon with so much earnestness, in the early discussions upon the subject of the Bank? If so much has been done in this respect, whilst the substituted agency has had to contend with the most powerful opposition that was ever made upon any branch of the public service, what may we not expect from it now, when it has received the legislative sanction—and if there be not gross dereliction of faith and duty—when it must also receive the support of all parties?

In regard to domestic exchanges, the following facts are also established by the same authentic source, viz: that the amount of domestic exchanges performed at the last returns by the deposite banks, exceeded thirty five millions of dollars, and at no return for many months has it been less than twenty five millions —which, at an average of thirty millions at each return, would be in a year one hundred and eighty millions, if each bill of exchange run on an average of sixty days. On the contrary, the amount of domestic exchanges performed by the United States Bank, did not for many years equal twenty millions at any one return, and seldom exceeded it; being quite one third less than what is now done by the Deposite Banks. It further appears, that these exchanges have in many cases been effected at lower rates by the Deposite Banks than by the United States Bank. Indeed, can it be doubted, that even if there was not a single bank, state or national, in the country, it would nevertheless be quite easy to place its domestic exchanges upon an advantageous and safe footing, as long as there is a sufficiency of solid capital to be employed in the business. From the nature of the thing itself, and from the experience of Europe, we may be assured that the profits and necessities of trade would invite and obtain ample facilities for the business of exchange from other sources, so long as the commercial community with one accord desired to see it successfully carried on, and assist in good faith in effecting it.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

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Penobscot.—A democratic Convention was holden at Levant on the 20th inst. which was fully attended. John Burr and Ebenezer Higgens were nominated for the Senate—Levi Bradley for County Treasurer—Robert Young for Register of Deeds, and Wm. Thompson for Elector of President and Vice President. The Convention unanimously concurred in the nomination of Thomas Davee by a Democratic Convention holden at Athens on the 7th ult. as a candidate for member of Congress from the Penobscot and Somerset Congressional District. A number of spirited Resolutions were adopted, from which we select the following:

'Whereas, the direct tendency of the present system pursued by our Banks of redeeming their bills in Boston, is to drive specie from the State, to give us a circulating medium almost exclusively of paper, without any substantial basis to rest upon, leading to unnatural and ruinous expansions and contractions in discounts, and to place our State under the control and subject to the caprice of the organ of a foreign alliance, to which we now stand in the humiliating position of tributaries,'

Therefore, Resolved, That our Senators be instructed to use their best effort to procure a law compelling all the Banks of this State to redeem their bills at their own counters, and at no other place.

Resolved, That rotation in office by selecting men at short intervals direct from the body of the people to places of profit and trust, is a leading principle in the democratic creed, and the only guarantee for the supremacy of the popular will.

Resolved, That we deem the doctrine of 'Instruction' to be a fundamental principle of Democracy, that we consider public functionaries are bound to obey the instructions of their constituents, or resign their trusts. And any officer, whether National or State Government, who acts in open defiance of this Republican doctrine, is unworthy the confidence of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the tenure of the Judicial offices in the State is at war with every Democratic principle, there being no accountability to the source of all power, the people. We therefore would recommend to the delegation in the next Legislature to so place the subject that the people may exercise a constitutional Reform.

Resolved, That we believe Legislative enactments incorporating companies and conferring vested rights, as doctrines to be most strictly guarded against by the people as dangerous to republican liberties.

Resolved, That we view with suspicion the various projects for investing and squandering the portion of the surplus revenue falling to this State, that it should be regarded as a deposite held subject to the control of the Treasurer of State when called for and in such a way that the benefits derived from it may be most equally disseminated to the whole people.

Resolved, That the legitimate object of taxation whether direct or indirect, is to defray the expenses of Government, and that the Tariff should be so modified as to reduce the revenue to this standard.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, September 6, 1836.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN, *of N. York.*

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, *of Kentucky.*

For Governor.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

For Senators.

OXFORD.
ISAAC STRICKLAND,
JONATHAN SWIFT.

YORK.
STEPHEN WOODMAN,
LEVI J. HAM,
SAMUEL MILDRAM.

KENNEBEC.
ALFRED PIERCE,
JOSEPH SEWART,
ALPHEUS LYON.

WALDO.
JOS AH STAPLES,
BENJAMIN CARR.

SOMERSET.
JOHN H SMITH,
MARSHALL H. WHITNEY.

CUMBERLAND.
RUFUS SOULE.

For Representatives to Congress.

OXFORD.
TIMOTHY J. CARTER.

YORK.
JOHN FAIRFIELD.

LINCOLN.
JONATHAN CILLEY.

WALDO.
ALFRED MARSHALL.

SOMERSET.
THOMAS DAVEE.

WASHINGTON
TIMOTHY PHILLSBURY.

CUEBERLAND.
FRIINCIS O. J. SMITH.

For Electors.

OXFORD ——— JOSEPH TOBIN.
YORK. ——— SHELDON HOBBS.
LINCOLN ——— BENJAMIN BURGESS.
KENNEBEC ——— RUEL WILLIAMS.
WALDO ——— SAMUEL S. HEAGAN.
SOMERSET ——— JOHN HAMBLET.
WASHINGTON ——— SHEPPAD CAREY.
CUMBERLAND ——— JONATHAN SMITH.

For County Treasurer.

OXFORD—ALANSON MELLEN,

Democratic Caucus

The Democratic Republicans of Paris are requested to meet at the Court House in said Town on Saturday the 10th day of September next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of selecting a Candidate to be supported at the ensuing election for Representative in the next Legislature. A full and punctual attendance is requested. August 27, 1836.

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

We commence this week the publication of Mr. Van Buren's reply to Sherrod Williams, relative to the opinions entertained by the former on several important political questions. The opinions entertained by Mr. Van Buren have been manifested by a whole life of active usefulness, in the course of which he has never shrunk from an open and manly avowal of his opinions on all proper occasions. This explicit avowal of his sentiments will therefore contain nothing new to his friends, nor did they entertain doubts of the soundness of his political principles, which they were anxious to have removed. A life spent in the service of the public was the best reply to the attacks of his opponents, and a satisfactory answer to the enquiries of his friends. But his enemies unable to find fault with his actions, have endeavored to represent him as an artful politician, whose true sentiments were not understood by the people. Gen. Harrison had subscribed a letter, and we believe written it too, setting forth his political notions, and promising his supporters full compliance with all their wishes if they would make him President. This was trumpheted forth as a statesmanlike production, honorable to the head and heart of the "Hero," and contrasted with what his enemies were pleased to term the ambiguity of Mr. Van Buren's course. They said they should be happy to get from him a reply to these same questions, that they might place it side by side with Gen. Harrison's, that the people might compare the political sentiments of the two men. Now they have that answer, will they dare to try the experiment? They have too much regard for their Hero to expose him to such a contrast.—They are at a loss what to do with the letter, or what to say about it. Some of the weaker ones may repeat the only lesson they have ever been taught respecting Mr. Van Buren, and call this as they have his other acts and declarations, "non committal," but the knowing ones perceive that this will not answer. The reply is too explicit and direct to be evaded or mystified. To attack it would be hardly safe or prudent, since it would be at the same time to attack the principles of Jackson and Jefferson, and even of democracy itself. When they shall have recovered a little from the panic it has thrown them into, they will probably come to some understanding among themselves, as to how they shall dispose of it. One point of prudence they seem to agree in, which is not to let their readers see it. Now they have no great anxiety to place it by the side of Gen. Harrison's letter.

To our readers we recommend its attentive perusal, that they may then see an explicit avowal of the sentiments entertained by the man who is now a Candidate for their suffrages for the Presidency. Read his opinions & weigh his arguments. We believe them to be such as are entertained by the great body of the people, and such as they will support and sustain by their votes.

We would request of our friends in the various towns in this County to forward accurate returns of the votes to us as early as possible after the election. By so doing they will confer a favor upon us and the public, by enabling us to publish the result.

At the Whig Convention held at Norway on Wednesday last, Oliver Herrick of Lewiston, was nominated for member of Congress. Otis C. Bolster of Rumford, and Zadoc Long of Buckfield, for Senators, and Alanson Mellen of Paris, for Register of Deeds and County Treasurer.

[FOR THE DEMOCRAT.]

To the Republicans of Oxford County.

On Monday next you will be called upon to exercise the elective franchise, that high and invaluable perogative of freedom. It is the duty of every Republican on that day to exert himself in the cause of popular freedom, and with *vigilance* to aid in achieving another triumph to the Democratic Party. Renewed and continued exertions are necessary with the Democratic party to maintain the principles on which the present administration entered in triumph. With a view to sustain those principles which support our Republican institutions, your Delegates in Convention have *unanimously* nominated for your suffrages, to represent the important interests of this District in Congress, TIMOTHY J. CARTER, Esq. And for the Senate of this State, HON. ISAAC STRICKLAND, and HON. JONATHAN SWIFT, for re-election.

They are men of enlightened experience and practical good sense, who have been favorably known to you, and who are fully entitled to your confidence. From early habits and inclination they are strongly attached to the principles of republican system of Government. Being well acquainted with the interests and wants of the people they will cherish our principles with a strong attachment—and with honor to this County and District they will exert themselves for the public good. From all parts of Oxford County their nomination is well received—and in the integrity and patriotism of the Republican party we may rely with the greatest confidence upon their success. Then let the Republicans of Oxford show by their union in the coming contest, that they are ever ready to maintain their past reputation for political consistency, by a rigid adherence to the will of the majority. The long tried and all important principles and usages of the Republican party should be of primary interest to every republican elector, and carried in despite of private interest or personal predilections.

"Beware of those who under any pretence seek to sow discord among you, and so divide your votes as to prevent a choice." The attempts of some to disorganize the party, by opposing its regular nominations, meets in every section of this County with one and the same feeling. But the attempts of a *few* to batter down the *ancient land marks of Democracy* in Oxford, will be responded to by the great mass of the party with merited indignation. The Democratic party have made their nominations and they WILL be supported —And those who are rash enough to aid in sowing the seeds of discord in the Republican ranks, and inviting the co-operation of the Federal party, may rest assured, will receive their REWARD. DEMOCRAT.

[FOR THE DEMOCRAT.]

TO THE POLLS.

As the day of election is at hand, it is believed Oxford will do her duty, as she always has done. There is nothing to fear except from supineness and too confident reliance on strength. Let the occasion nerve every man to action Let the opposition be not only beaten, but conquered. The candidate for Representative to Congress is a gentleman well known to the District. His talents, natural and acquired, his political principles and his moral worth, justly entitle him to the support and confidence of his political friends. A native of Oxford, worthy and well qualified, he will be an ornament to the District. His selection seems to give great satisfaction, and no doubt can be entertained of his election.—The candidates for the Senate have been tried and found faithful. The Elector of President and Vice President will speak the wishes of his immediate constituents, and unite his voice with that of the other Electors of the State in support of the Democratic Candidates for these important stations. "In union there is strength." In some Districts of the State, some dissatisfaction appears to exist with the nominations. Fortunately there is none here. Convinced of the importance of adhering to regular nominations, looking to this as one of the great and efficient causes of the triumphs of correct principles, and well pleased with their candidates the democracy of Oxford will elect their men by overwhelming majorities.

A VOTER.

Washington and Hancock.—We regret to witness the division among the democrats in Washington, relative to a candidate for member of Congress. Those who were dissatisfied with the nomination of Mr. Pillsbury held a Convention at Machias on the 20th inst. at which Anson G. Chandler of Calais, was nominated as a candidate for Congress. There is, we should judge, but little prospect of effecting an election on the first trial. The Convention also nominated Ephraim Whitney for Elector of President and Vice President. Sheppard Carey was nominated for this office by the Convention which nominated Mr. Pillsbury for Congress, so that we have presented to us two candidates for Washington. It is to be hoped that the difficulty relative to Elector will be settled among themselves, as it may otherwise cause confusion. For ourselves, we shall continue to insert the nomination of Mr. Carey until we hear of some reason for a change.

Saco Dem.

It is rather curious that all who *travel*, think Mr. Van Buren must be defeated—so overwhelming is the sentiment of the stage, the steamboat, the railroad car, the tavern, the springs, wherever, in short, enlightened citizens congregate, against the little favorite.—*Richmond Whig.*

If the fact were so, which we have very good reason for doubting, it may be 'curious,' but not at all singular; and the Whig will be greatly deceived, in relying upon such expressions of sentiment as an index of the result at the polls. In 1828 and 1832, the same game was played against Andrew Jackson. The opposition journals were daily employed in proving that the 'sentiments of the stage, the steamboat, the railroad car, the tavern, the springs, was against the people's candidate,' and that 'all who travel thought he must be defeated.' All who travel, however, proved themselves in those instances to be false prophets, and it will be found that they blunder as egregiously in 1836. The Richmond Whig, it seems, has yet to learn that the great body of voters, the bone and sinew of the country, who, notwithstanding the sneer of that print, are quite as enlightened as any other class, stay at home, and attend to their business all the year round, instead of forming the 'sentiment of the steamboat, the railroad car, the tavern and the springs.' They form the sentiment of the ballot box, which in settling political questions is the most efficacious sentiment with which we are acquainted.—*Pennsylvanian.*

—oOo—

From the Age.

Mr. Van Buren's Letter.

We have no room for any extended comment on this able and frank exposition of Mr. Van Buren's principles. It will commend itself to every friend of republican principles, who is desirous to see the government administered according to the principles of Jefferson. Let every one read and judge for himself.

The opposition editors are evidently in a bad box about it, running pall-mall against each other. Some of them say it is a perfect *non-committal* affair. "These," says the N. Y. Post, "are like "parrots that give the same answer to "every question: they have been trained to ap-"ply the phrase *non-committal* to every thing "that Mr. Van Buren says and writes, and they "now do it by the mere force of habit. A plain "yes or a dry no uttered by Mr. Van Buren "is with them as much a non-committal as the "merest evasion; he declares himself against "giving the surplus revenue to the states—it is "a non-committal; against distributing the pro-"ceeds of the public lands—a non-committal; "in favor of a reduction of the taxes—a non-"committal; in favor of the constitutional pow-"er to improve the navigation of public rivers, "but against extravagant expenditures for this "purpose—a non-committal; against a national "bank—a non-committal; in favor of a specie "currency—a non-committal; in favor of Mr. "Benton's resolutions——a non-committal.—"What an admirable instance of the good effect "of party discipline! Was there ever a set of "men who swore black was white with a more "courageous determination?"

Others say "there is no "non-committal" about it—that the magician has fully committed himself at last." But they say it merely echoes the opinions of Jackson. A few months ago, and it was all the other way—Gen. Jackson was but the echoe of Mr. Van Buren!—others still say that the letter is but a repetition of the "*visionary theories* of JEFFERSON." Poor fellows! the letter is gall and wormwood to them! The contrast between it and Harrison's *wishy-washy* reply to the same queries is too marked to escape notice.

—oOo—

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice, that a further payment on the amounts awarded under the French Treaty of Indemnity, will be made on the first Wednesday of September next, on application at the Bank of America in New York; or, if more convenient to any of the parties, they can receive their proportion at the Maine Bank, Portland; Merchants' Bank, Boston, Girard Bank, Philadelphia; Union Bank, Maryland, Baltimore, or Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, acting in behalf of the Bank of America. This payment will constitute the supposed nett proceeds of the whole of the four first instalments.—East. Argus.

—oOo—

More Good News—French Indemniy.—On inquiry at the Treasury Department, we learn that all the money received in France on the four first instalments of the treaty has reached this country; and that so soon as the nett proceeds can be ascertained, the residue, not paid out last May, will be paid to the claimants at the several places, of which public notice will in a few days be officially given.—Globe.

—oOo—

Collision with a Steamboat. Schr. Orbit, Caleb, from Salem for Portland, with 17 passengers on board, including 11 ladies, was run foul of, on Thursday evening last. about 9 o'clock, by the Steamboat Independence from Portland for Boston, and had a narrow escape from total destruction. The Steamboat struck the Orbit on the larboard side, forward of the fore shrouds, stove in all the top timbers, carried away the head of the mainmast, split the mainsail, and did other damage. Both vessels reached Portland next day, and all the passengers of the Orbit were safely landed.—[Salem Register.]

MARRIED.

In Rumford, Mr. John G. Elliot, of Canton, to Miss Betsy A. Wheeler, of R.

In Canton, Master Jacob Ladden, Jr. to Miss Jane C. Wilson.

DIED.

In New Sharon, on the 16th ult. Eli Cook, a Revolutionary soldier, in the 78th year of his age.

In Winthrop, Mr. William Hutchinson, aged 24, Capt. Silas Parlin.

More New Books,

JUST received at the Oxford Bookstore, the following Books, viz:—

Bager's French Dictionary.
Neugent's French & English do.
Levizac's French Grammar.
Surault's do.
Cleaveland's Latin Grammar.
Bolman & Ferzin's Fables.
Comstock's Mineralogy.
Combe's Phisiology.
Life of MARTIN VAN BUREN, by Wm. W. Holland.
Winchell's Watt's, Pew edition.
Improvement of Society, by Thomas Dick, L. L. D.
Alonzo & Melissa,—Charlotte Temple, &c. &c.

Also Shell Side Combs, nice Ivory Pocket Combs,—FINE GOLD BEADS, Ear Drops, and Breast Pins; Elegant BELT BUCKLES,—Glass Beads, in great variety; Old Windsor, and other first rate SHAVING SOAP.

W. E GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Sept. 6, 1836. tf 4

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled on the first Wednesday of January A. D. 1836.

THE Subscriber respectfully represents, they reside in the town of Hartford in the County of Oxford, on that part of Thompson's Grant, so called, which is situated on the easterly side of Whitney Pond, and in order to attend town meetings in said Hartford, are obliged to travel from seven to nine miles and are situated from one and a half to two miles from any school house in said Hartford, and are not sufficiently numerous to make it an object to form a district by themselves.—And by reason of what your petitioners are subjected to great disadvantages and inconveniences; and are, moreover, obliged to travel to do military duty a distance of about five miles, and through a part of the town of Canton.—Your petitioners further represent that it would be a great accommodation to them to be annexd to said town of Canton, as in that event they would not be obliged to travel more than three miles to attend town meetings and trainings, and a convenient school district might be formed by uniting with them a few families which now belong to said Canton and are not well accommodated in regard to schools in said town of Canton.

Your petitioners therefore pray the Legislature to cause them, together with their estate, including all that part of said Thompson Grant, situated on the easterly side of Whitney Pond, as aforesaid, to be set off from said town of Hartford and annexed to said town of Canton—and as in duty bound will ever pray.

[Signed,] PELEG MITCHELL, and six others.

Hartford, December 31, 1835.

The subscribers, owners and nonresident proprietors of that part of Thompon's Grant within mentioned are of opinion that the prayer of the within petition is reasonable and think it ought to be granted

ROBERSON GAMMON and two others.

State of Maine.

IN SENATE, January 20, 1836.

On the Petition aforesaid, *Ordered*, That the petitioners, cause an attested copy of their Petition, with this order thereon, to be published in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper published in Paris thirty days at least before the first Wednesday of the next Legislature, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Sent down for Concurrence.

JOSIAH PIERCE, *President.*

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 21, 1836. Read and Concurred.

JONA. CILLY, *Speaker.*

A true copy of the petition and order thereon,
Attest, WILLIAM TRAFTON, *Secretary of the Senate.*

LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber must pay the amount due, *in all next month*, or their notes and accounts, *without any discrimination*, will be left with an Attorney for collection.

August 29, 1836.]4 TIMOTHY FORD.

NOTICE,—All persons are hereby forbidden to harbor, trust, or furnish any supplies to the widow Dorcas Soule and her daughter Dulcina Soule, paupers of the town of Hartford, ample provision having been made by said town for their support and maintenance.

JOSEPH TOBIN, } Overseers of
JOSEPH CHILD, } the Poor.

Hartford, August 26, 1836. 3w4

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to License from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Vendue at the dwelling house of

PHILIP MILLS,

late of Andover West Surplus, in said county, deceased, on Saturday the first day of October next, at ten of the clock A. M, so much of the real estate of said deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower if necessary, as will produce the sum of one hundred dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges.

ANDREW BARKER, Administrator.

Andover-West-Surplus, Sept. 3, 1836. 3w4*

Bethel Academy.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence on the second Wednesday of September next, and continue 12 weeks, under the care and instruction of Mr. Isaac Randall, a Member of the Senior Class of Bowdoin College.

Tuition, $2,50 per quarter, and 25 cts. per week for a less time. Board from $1,00 to $1,50 per week.

WILLIAM FRYE, Secretary.

Bethel, Aug. 17, 1836. 3w2

WANTED,

500 LAMBS PELTS, for which cash and the highest price will be paid by

HUBBARD & HOWE.

Norway-Village, Aug. 29, 1836. tf 3

Dissolution.

THE connexion in business between the subscribers is, this day, by mutual consent, dissolved —The concerns of the company will be settled by Mr. Houghton, who has purchased the whole stock in trade.

JOTHAM GOODNOW.
SAMUEL H. HOUGHTON.

Norway-Village, Aug. 25, 1836.

THE subscriber having purchased the whole stock in trade of the late company of GOODNOW & HOUGHTON, will continue business at the the Old Stand in Norway, and solicits the favors of his friends and the public.—All persons indebted to said Goodnow & Houghton are notified that settlement must be made with the subscriber.

SAMUEL H HOUGHTON.

Norway-Village, Aug. 25th, 1836. 3w3

First Rate Family Groceries,

CONSTANTLY for sale by the subscriber, at the Oxford Bookstore, viz: Teas—Coffee—Double refined Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugar—Cinnamon—Allspice—Pepper—Cloves—Ginger—First rate Box Raisins, different kinds—Figs, Rice, Sallaratus, &c. among which will be found the best articles for sickness.

—ALSO—

Cephalic, and first quality *Maccaboy* SNUFF,

—MEDICINES—

Just added, viz:—SWAIM'S PANACEA, for the cure of Scorfula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c. and all diseases arising from Impure Blood. It is also recommended to those whose constitutions are broken down by the injurious use of Mercury, Bark, or Quinine, &c. and all those whose Lungs and Chest are supposed to be diseased.

—LIKEWISE—

THE VEGETABLE

PULMONARY BALSAM.

The most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and Pulmonary Afflictions of every kind.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Aug 30, 1836. tf 3

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the first of June, a yearling heifer of a dark brindle colour. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ELBRIDGE BICKNELL.

Paris Aug. 23, 1836. 3w3

Notice.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the 22d inst. one four year old colt of a dark red colour black main and tail and lame in both fore feet. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges and take him away.

MOSES M. TWITCHELL.

Paris Aug. 26, 1836. 3w2

JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS *OFFICE.*

given by a bounteous Heaven | the ashes for snuff.

Distress in Ireland.—We give below an extract from "a Tour in Ireland," by Mr. Inglis, in 1830, which gives an appalling description of the state of the poor in that country, and is said to furnish by no means an exaggerated picture of the conditions of poor creatures in Ireland at the present time. For in many districts the people are now suffering under the periodical attack of famine:—

"My inquiries in Limerick were prosecuted with all the care I was capable of bestowing.—I spent a day in visiting those parts of the city where the greatest destitution and misery prevailed. I entered upwards of forty of the abodes of poverty; and to the latest hour of my existence I can never forget the scenes of utter and hopeless wretchedness that presented themselves that day. Some of the abodes I visited were garrets, some were cellars; some were hovels on the ground floor, situated in narrow yards or alleys. I will not speak of the filth of these places; they could not be exceeded in places meant to be its receptacles. Let the worst be imagined, and it will not be beyond the truth. In at least three-fourths of the hovels which I visited there was no furniture of any description, save an iron pot; no table, no chair, no bench, no bedstead, two or three little bunches of straw, with perhaps one or two scanty and rugged mats, were rolled up in the corner. The inmates were some of them old, crooked, and diseased; some younger, but emaciated, and surrounded by starving children; some were sitting on the damp ground, some were standing, and many were unable to rise from their little straw heaps. In scarcely one hovel could I find a potatoe. In one which I entered I noticed a small opening into an inner room: I lighted a bit of paper at the embers of a turf which lay in the chimney, and looked in. It was a cellar wholly dark, and about twelve feet square; two bundles of straw lay in two corners; on one sat a bed-ridden woman, on another lay two naked children, literally naked, with a torn rag of some kind thrown over them both. But I saw even worse than this. In a cellar which I entered, and which was almost quite dark, and slippery with damp, I found a man sitting on a little sawdust. He was naked; he had not even a shirt; a filthy and ragged mat was round him; this man was a living skeleton; the bones all protruded through the skin: he was literally starving. In place of forty hovels I might have visited hundreds. I did not select; and I have no reason to believe that the forty which I visited were the abodes of greater wretchedness than those I passed by."

The Advantages of a Peaceable Temper.

To INDUCE us to the practice of the duty of living peaceably, we may consider:

1. 'How good and pleasant a thing it is,' as David saith, 'for brethren,' and so we are all, at least by nature, 'to live together in unity.'—How that, as Solomon saith, 'Better, is a dry morsel and quietness therewith, than a house full of sacrifices with strife.' How delicious that conversation is, which is accompanied with a mutual confidence, freedom, courtesy, and complaisance; how calm the mind, how composed the affections, how serene the countenance, how melodious the voice, how sweet the sleep, how contentful the life is of him that never deviseth mischief against other, or suspects any to be contrived against himself; and contravis, how ungrateful and loathesome a thing it is to abide in a state of enmity, wrath, dissention; having the thoughts distracted with solicitous care, anxious suspicion, envious regret; the heart boiling with choler, the face overclouded with discontent, the tongue jarring and out of tune, the ears filled with discordant noises of contradiction, clamor, and reproach—the whole frame of the body and soul distempered and disturbed with the worst of passions. How much more comfortable it is to walk in smooth and even paths, than to wander in rugged ways overgrown with briers, obstructed with rubs, and beset with snares; to steadily in a quiet, than to be tossed in a tempestous sea; to behold the lovely face of heaven smiling with a cheerful serenity, than to see it frowning with clouds or raging with storms; to hear harmonious concerts, than dissonant wranglings; to see objects correspondent in graceful symmetry than lying disorderly in confused heaps; to be in health, and have the natural humors consent in moderate temper, than, as it happens in disease, agitated with tumultous commotions; how all senses and faculties of man unanimously rejoice in those emblems of peace, order, harmony, and proportion; yea, how nature universally delights in a quiet stability, or undisturbed progress of motion;—the beauty strength and vigor of every thing requires a concurrence of force, cooperation, and contribution of help; all things thrive and flourish by communicating reciprocal aid, and the world subsists by a friendly conspiracy of its parts; and especially, the political society of men chiefly aims at peace as its end, depends on it as its cause, relies on it as its support.

On Rocking Children to Sleep.

In a treatise published many years ago by an Italian physician, there are some ingenious remarks on the practice of rocking children to sleep. 'This motion' says the author, 'must injure the delicate texture of the brain, spoil their digestions, turn the milk in their stomach's, make them squeamish, and occasion many disorders in the bowels, to which it is no wonder children are so subject.' 'It seems to be intended by nature,' he further observes, 'that mankind should pass the early state of infancy in a kind of lethargic composure, which contributes to ripen and perfect the organs. But when this time is passed, and they begin to give smyptoms of their sensibility by their cries, ought we to suppress these cries, and prevent them from paying this tribute to nature? Would it not be better to leave them to themselves, and let them sink gradually into that calm condition to which their fatigue of spirits would presently reduce them? Those impatient nurses, who are in haste to bring them, again into their state of original stupefaction by rocking them, often substitute very melancholy disorders, by endeavoring to relieve them from slight sufferings which are inseparable from the condition of human nature.'

TO YOUNG MECHANICS.

When you are obliged to obtain credit for your stock, be very careful to whom you apply as a creditor who is himself 'in the screws,' may ruin you.—Never get credit for small sums nor any sum in different places,—better owe what you are obliged to in one place and to one man. Every man to whom you owe five dollars will trouble you as much, if not more than than the one to whom you owe an hundred. It is easier to satisfy one man than twenty.—Give to your best customers only short credit; and when it has expired, collect promptly. Be diligent in your buiness—faithful to your word—moderate in your expenditures—temperate in your habits—just in your dealings—moral in your principles—get married to a good girl—and you may defy lawyers, sheriffs, duns, prisons, and almost the blue devils.

Wisdom of our Ancestors.—The experience of the inexperienced, and the superior knowledge of the ignorant. Old women in pantaloons,—who object to the smallest reform in our antiquated establishments, because they suited our forefathers, recall to memory the debate in the assembly of the Sorbonne upon the propriety of ordering new table-cloths. "What!" exclaimed a gray-bearded doctor, the conservative of the college, "are we wiser than our grandfathers? Are not these the identical cloths of which they so long made use?"—"Yes," said another, "and that is the reason why they are completely worn out."—Tin Trumpet.

Wit—Consists in discovering likenesses—judgment in detecting differences. Wit is like a ghost, much more often talked of than seen. To be genuine, it should have a basis of truth and applicability, otherwise it degenerates into mere flippancy; as, for instance, when Swift says,—"A very little wit is valued in a woman, as we are pleased with a few words spoken plain by a parrot;" or when Voltaire remarks, that "Ideas are like beards; women and young men have none." This is a random facetiousness, if it deserves that term, which is equally despicable for its falsehood and its facility.

Where shall we discover that rarer species of wit, which, like the vine, bears the more clusters of sweet grapes the oftener it is pruned; or like the seven-mouthed Nile, springs the faster from the head, the more copiously it flows from the mouth?

The sensations excited by wit are destroyed, or at least impaired, if it excites the stronger emotions, or even if it be connected with purposes of utility and improvement. We may laugh where it is bitter, as the Sardinians did when they had tasted of their venomous herb; but this is the risibility of the muscles, allied to convulsion, rather than to intellectual pleasure:

You may sometimes show that you have not got your own wits about you, by thinking that other people *have*. When Mrs. M'Gibbon was preparing to act Jane Shore, at Liverpool, her dresser, an ignorant country girl, informed her that a woman had called to request two box orders, because she and her daughter had walked four miles on purpose to see the play.—"Does she know me?" inquired the mistress.—"Not at all," was the reply. "What a very odd request!" exclaimed Mrs. M'G.—"Has the good woman got her faculties about her!"—"I think she have, Ma'am, for I see she ha' got summut tied up in a red silk handkercher."—Tin Trumpet.

TALENT.—What we want in natural abilities may generally and easily be made up in industry; as a dwarf may keep pace with a giant, if he will but move his legs a little faster. "Mother!" said the Spartan boy, going to battle, "my sword is too short." "Add a step to it," was the reply.—Tin Trumpet.

The constant reports, in our papers, of lawsuits between relations, mostly originating in the unjust system of Primogeniture, reminds one of Malherbe, when he was reproached for being always at law with his family. "With whom, then," he asked, "would you have me be at variance? The Turks and Muscovites will not quarrel with me."—Tin Trumpet.

A BLACK IDEA.—'It is a very dark night, Cæsar take care,' says Cato. The caution was good; but, like many others, was given too late; for Cæsar, striking his foot against the small remains of a post, which time had long been hacking to pieces, measured his length upon the ground before the friendly caution of Cate had met his ear. 'I wander,' says Cæsar, rising & rubbing the mud from his holiday suit, 'why de deble de sun no shine in dese dark nights, Cato and not always keep shining in de day time, when dare's no need of him.'

South Paris High School.

MR. BALLARD would give notice that the next Term of his School in this place, will commence on *Monday the first day of August next.* Instruction will be given in those branches usually taught in select Schools.

MR. BALLARD would beg leave to suggest to those parents who intend to patronize his School, *for their satisfaction as well as his own*, the propriety of their becoming acquainted to some extent with the acquirements of their children, previous to their entering his School, so as to be able to make a better estimate of their proficiency while under his instruction.

South Paris, July 11th, 1836. 49

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty third day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

THOMAS MERRILL named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Job Randall late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner in said county, on the twenty second day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty third day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

ELISHA KEYES Guardian of Luther Pike of Jay in said County, Spendthrift, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said Spenthrift,

Ordered,

That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Canton in said county, on the third Tuesday of September next, at three of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the twenty third day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six.

FRANCIS KEEP Administrator of the estate of Samuel M. Keep late of Jay in said county deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Canton in said county, on the twentieth day of September next, at three of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

RUFUS K. BUNKER Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel G. Taylor late of Roxbury, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield in said county, on the third Tuesday of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last will and testament of

JOB C. LORD,

late of Denmark in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to JAMES LORD.

Denmark Aug. 23 1836.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

HENRY E. BUCK,

late of Buckfield in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to MAHALA BUCK.

Buckfield Aug. 23 1836.

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting Lewis Bunker, of this town, (a minor) on our account, as we are determined never to pay any debt or debts whatever of his contracting after this date.

STEPHEN B. TAYLOR, } Selectmen of
JOHN REED. } Roxbury.

Roxbury June 27, 1836. 3w3.

To the Hon. Commissioners of the County of Oxford at the June Session, 1836.

THE undersigned Citizens of Oxford and Kennebec County would respectfully represent that a bridge is now building across the Androscoggin River at a place called Pine Island in Jay—that the Post Road leading from Farmington through Wilton, Jay, and Livermore to Portland may be improved in Jay by making some alterations and laying a new road a part of the distance between Jay Meeting-house and Livermore, to run as follows, to wit:—Beginning in the County road near the burying place South of Nathan Crafts, thence Southerly near the Powder-house running west of John Crafts' house in the best way to said Bridge place, thence across said river and pine island to the south side of the river, thence in a southerly direction passing east of David D. Richardson's house and near Joseph Adams Jr. to the County road near John Richardson's School house, so call'd, and to locate a short piece from the above described road to the present County road passing near John Craft's house, and discontinuing so much of the roads that are now travelled or located between the two termini as shall be judged unnecessary for the public travel. Also to continue the location of the road laid out in Jay on the Petition of Cornelius Holland and others from near the brook West of the Winslow Hill where it unites with the town road, southerly to the County road leading by said Bridge place, so that the public travel from Farmington to Portland can pass west of said hill. We therefore request, after due notice, you would view and locate the aforesaid roads, and as in duty bound will ever pray,

NATHAN CRAFTS, & 40 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Thomas Winslow in said Jay on Saturday the first day of October next, at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of said town of Jay, and on the County Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Jay, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
2 A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.
Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

Bethel Academy.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence on the second Monday of September next, and continue 12 weeks, under the care and instruction of Mr. Isaac Ramsdell, a Member of the Senior Class of Bowdoin College.

Tuition, $2,50 per quarter, and 25 cts. per week for a less time. Board from $1,00 to $1,50 per week.

WILLIAM FRYE, Secretary.
Bethel, Aug. 17, 1836. 3w2

Advertisement.

IMPOUNDED in the town Pound in Norway, the eleventh day of August, A. D. 1836, a light red mare with a star in her forehead and one white foot, and one hip fallen, supposed to be eight or ten years old; said Mare was committed to my custody by James Crockett of Norway, found in his enclosure doing damage. The owner is requested to pay cost and damage and take said Mare away.

JAMES FLINT, Pound keeper.
Norway, August 12, 1836. 3w1

To the Hon. Justices of the Court of Common Pleas next to be holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford.

COLMAN GODWIN of Rumford in said County of Oxford Esquire, respectfully represents that Charles Walker and Joseph Walker late of Concord, County of Merrimack, State of New Hampshire, Esquires, deceased, on the sixth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-six, being then in full life by their agreement in writing of that date by them subscribed and in Court produced, bound themselves to convey by deed to your petitioner the following described real estate situated in said Rumford and on the north side of the Androscoggin River, Eighty acre Lot numbered twelve, and intervale Lot numbered twelve—upon condition that your petitioner paid or caused to be paid unto them the sum of three hundred thirty seven dollars and eighty nine cents for the same,—Now your petitioner avers that he has fully performed the condition aforesaid on his part to be performed, but that the said Charles and Joseph have been prevented by death from making or executing a deed as aforesaid of said Intervale Lot,—And your petitioner further represents that Francis N. Fisk and Timothy Walker are the legal administrators of the estates of the said Charles and Joseph. Wherefore he prays your Honors to grant License to the said Francis N. and Timothy, empowering them to execute a deed to your petitioner of said Intervale Lot, pursuant to the agreement aforesaid.

COLMAN GODWIN.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

Court of Common Pleas, June Term, A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioner give notice of the same by publishing said petition and this order of Court thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris aforesaid, the first publication to be thirty days at least before the next Term of this Court to be holden at Paris within and for said county of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of September next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
A true copy of said petition and order of Court thereon.
Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A CURE FOR THE ITCH!

HOWEVER INVETERATE in *one hour's application*, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, and certainty, *stands unrivalled* for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually *in one hour's application only!*

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Price 37½ cents a box, with ample directions.

DR. RELFE'S
Antibilious Pills!

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholic, Bilious Affections, &c.

To comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless; Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more serviceable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS,

The relief is *IMMEDIATE*, without the least injury to the Teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For SICK HEADACHE, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞None are genuine unless signed T. KINDER, on the wrapper, (sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY,) by whom they are for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, Court-street, Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. 18

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No. 5 e5ply

WILSON'S
Spiral Vent Water Wheel,

FOR propelling Saw-Mills, Grist-Mills, Cotton and Woollen Manufactories, and all kinds of machinery to which Water Power is applicable.

The following are some of the advantages of this wheel over other wheels, viz.—

1st. Because the original expense, taking into the account the expense of keeping them in repair is comparatively small.

2d. Because a greater power is obtained with the same water, than can be with any other wheel,—something like two to one.

3d. Because the speed is such, in most cases, that gearing for the purpose of getting up speed is unnecessary.

4th. Because they work freely in back water, and are an invaluable improvement on flat steams, and low heads beyond any thing heretofore known.

The subscriber having purchased the exclusive right of constructing, using and vending to other, these wheels for the County of Oxford, now offers to the public this valuable improvement, with full confidence that he can give perfect satisfaction to any reasonable man. All infringements promptly resisted.

THOMAS CHASE.

Norway-Village, June, 1836.

Applications promptly attended to.

The Spiral Vent Water Wheel has been in use about 5 years, and is now extensively used in many parts of the United States. In Penobscot County, Me. these wheels stand unrivalled. That Mill owners in this County may know something of their value, I subjoin only the following certificates, from the great number in my possession, from highly respectable gentlemen, for whom I have put these wheels in operation whithin a few months last past.

Norway, June 29th. 1836.

The subscribers hereby certify that they have had in operation, in their Saw-Mill in this town for nearly one year, Wilson's Spiral Vent Water Wheel, that they have found it to succeed beyond their anticipation—with one third the water used for their water-wheel, which was of the kind in common use, their Mill will perform one third more business with Wilson's improved Wheel.

LEVI WHITMAN,
NATHL BENNETT,
EBR HOBBS.

The undersigned being acquainted and having in use and operation several of "Wilson's Spiral Vent Water-Wheels" for propelling Saw Mill Saws, Circular Saws, Engine lathes, Grist Mill Machinery, and Foundery Bellows, cheerfully certify to their use and utility, and their superiority over all other wheels with which we are acquainted On streams subject to back water, and where the head and fall is small, they claim a decided advantage. We believe that not more than one half the water is required in the use of this wheel to perform the same labor, that is required by the common wheel.

W. B. NORTON
JAIRUS S. KEITH,
LUTHER CAMMON,
CALEB WOODWARD.

Oxford, June, 1836. tf 47

FISK & HINKLEY'S
Brick Machines

FOR SALE by the subscriber at Hallowell, and warranted to answer well the purpose for which they are intended. For sale also by the following Agents:

Francis F. Haines, Livermore—Capt. Daniel Hobbs, Falmouth—John Miller, Esq. Warren—Kidder & Tarbell, Cambridgeport—Joel Burlingame, Detroit, M. T.

JOB KASKELL,

Hallowell, Jan. 1, 1836. eply23

Hebron Academy.

THE FALL TERM OF HEBRON ACADEMY will commence, providence permitting, on Monday the Nineteenth day of September next, under the care of Mr. Ebenezer Dole, jr. who has hitherto given general satisfaction.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.

Aug. 9, 1836. 1

N. B. The present term will close on Saturday the tenth of September.

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2¼ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege.*

TERMS.—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or
R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200.

More New Books.

JUST received and for Sale at the OXFORD BOOK-STORE,

Mrs. Hemans' Poems.—Mrs. Sigourney's Poems.—Rosamond.—Young Wife's Book—Young Lady's Sunday Book—Letters of Adam Clarke—Letters of a London Clergyman—Sabbath School Teacher—*Tree & its Fruits*—Peep of Day—Down the Hill—Bay & Birds—Parley's Ornothology—Village Boys—Parley's History U. S. for children—The House I live in—Pastor's Sketch Book—Spring's Hints—The Pillow—Two Apprentices—Redeemer's Tears—Card Cases—Visiting Cards—Paper, &c. &c. Also, a new lot of Spectacles, Silver Thimbles, Gold Jewelry, &c.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, May 9, 1836. tf39

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE public are hereby notified that N. G. NORRIS continues to manufacture the improved portable

Smutt Machines,

at Sandwich, N. H; at which place persons wishing to purchase can be accommodated on reasonable terms at the shortest notice. 18rc

Sandwich, October, 1835. tf10

HUTCHINS'
NEW
COMPOUND RENOVATOR, OR
CHEMICAL SOAP,

FOR cleansing Coat Collars, Wearing Apparel of all kinds from spots, occasioned by Oils, Tar, Varnish, Wheel or Gudgeon Grease and Paints; and removing spots from Furniture.

Likewise, it is an excellent remedy for bruises, sprains, cutaneous eruptions upon the face, chilblains, and sore or chapped hands For places chafed by the harness or saddle upon horses it is also a superior composition.

From the successful & satisfactory experiments which have been made of this preparation, it can with the utmost safety be recommended to the public as far exceeding any other of the kind, for removing spots of grease, paint, &c. however long they may have been on, and for brightening and refreshing the colors without destroying the fibre or injuring the texture of the cloth.

For Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, March 1, 1836. 3tis—tfeops29

—COMBS—

—VIOLIN & BASS VIOL STRINGS—FINE CUTLERY—

JUST received at the Oxford Book Store, a prime lot of Shell, Horn, Ivory, and Wood Combs, including Silver Top, and Plated Hair Combs. Also, Violin & Bass Viol Strings.—Razors, Pen & Pocket Knives, large and small Scissors, and Shears, prime articles.

Norway, July 25, 1836.] W. E. GOODNOW.

BOOKS.

Likewise just received, Small's Inquiry on Slavery,—The Cranberry Meadow, a Temperance Tale, founded on Fact, by the author of "the Poor Man's Home Prepared."—The Town Meeting, a Temperance publication.—Lectures on Scepticism, delivered in Park-st. Church, Boston, and in the 24 Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati. By Lyman Beecher, D. D. President of Lane Seminary.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, at their Session, holden at Paris, in and for said County, on the 3d Tuesday of June, A. D. 1836.

THE subscribers, inhabitants of the towns of Paris and Sumner in said county represent, that on the county road laid out on the petition of Asaph Kittridge and others, and accepted at the October Term of this Court A. D. 1834, an alteration might be made with great advantage to the public in that part of said road situated between the dwelling house of Barnabas Faunce and that of Ebenezer Rowell, all in said Paris, which alteration consists in passing to the east of the house of Josh Butterfield, instead of the west side as now located—that by the proposed alteration much expence would be saved to the town of Paris in making the road, and to the county in reducing the amount of damages to be paid to individuals over whose land the road would then pass. They therefore pray that said alteration may be made,—that notice may be ordered and a view had by the County Commissioners, and such other proceedings as may be necessary for making and establishing said alteration.

JOHN BUTTERFIELD, & 31 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of John Butterfield in said Paris on Monday the nineteenth day of September next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of said town of Paris and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Paris, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications & each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.
1 Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

MEDICINES

OF various kinds constantly for sale at the Oxford Book-Store:—just added the following:—

Sear's Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsomic Syrup of LIVERWORT, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

DR. JOHNSON'S Vegetable, Rheumatic and Bilious Pills, a highly esteemed remedy for Rheumatic, Scorbutic and Bilious complaints, Indigestion, Costiveness, &c. the very best Family Medicine ever offered to the public, combining the best properties of the Hygean and Dean's Pills. Price 50 cts. a box.

Dr. Johnson's TOOTH ACHE DROPS, a cure for the tooth ache. Price 25 cents

Madam Blour's celebrated WORM ELIXER, a sure and efficacious remedy for the *Worms*. Price 50 cents.

Dr. Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment or Opodeldoc, a cure for Rheumatism, Strains, Bruises, Stiffness in the Joints, Chilblains, and for Sprains and Ringbones, chafing of the harness, &c. on Horses. Price 37½ cents.

Dr. Johnson's celebrated RED OINTMENT, a certain cure for the *ITCH*, and all disagreeable Humors and Eruptions of the Skin, for Ringworms, Salt Rheum, &c. Price 25 cents.

N. E. Pectoral Syrup and *Cough Pills*; the best remedy for bad Coughs and Colds, Phthisic, &c. ever invented. Price 50 cents.

British, Harlem, & Castor OILS.—Camphor, and Oils of Peppermint, Bergamot, Sassafras, and Essences of almost every description.

BALSAM OF LIFE.

DR. MOORE'S ESSENCE OF LIFE, an excellent article for Consumptions, &c. &c. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Jan. 25, 1836. eowtsf 23

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